



HLSC/CHYS 3P80  
Library Seminar  
Winter 2024

*Ian Gordon*



Ian Gordon, Teaching & Learning Librarian



Brock University Library

# Library Seminar Agenda

- Brock Library Research Guides
- Scholarly databases – lots of them!
- Being a competent searcher/researcher
- Citation Management
- Where, how and when to get help

## 2) Annotated Bibliography

Students are to submit a brief annotated bibliography prior to their final paper. The purpose of the annotated bibliography is to ensure progress in your major term paper (rapid review) and ensure you have found an adequate number of sources and that the selected articles are relevant and appropriate for your final paper topic. Include an introduction based on your Library Module 1 proposed research project and research question. This will guide the inclusion and discussion of the relevant articles in this assignment. Annotations should be brief summaries of the article (~4 sentences). Students *will summarize* (**in their own words**) each study's main objective (e.g., research questions), method/sample, main finding(s), and key limitations/strengths. Students *should also* include a sentence regarding the relevance of each article to the topic and why it was included (if unclear). ***Late papers will be penalized at 10% per day (each 24 hour period).*** Students are required to submit their papers to Turnitin.com, phrase-matching software. If you object to uploading your assignments to Turnitin.com for any reason, please notify the instructor in advance to discuss alternatives. The assignment must be submitted through ***Brightspace*** – no exceptions. (see Section 5 below). **As you have multiple weeks to complete this assignment, there will be no allowance made for late/missed modules for any reason including medical, religious, or academic accommodations.**

### 3) Final Student Paper

The final paper will (most likely) be based on your research proposal and annotated bibliography and will be an individual effort (*and, as such, independence of work is expected*). The final paper will be based on a **rapid review** style of the literature following the PRISMA guidelines.

Requirements for the paper will be discussed further as we progress through the course. Students are required to submit their papers to Turnitin.com, phrase-matching software. If you object to uploading your assignments to Turnitin.com for any reason, please notify the instructor in advance to discuss alternatives. The paper must be submitted through ***Brightspace*** – no exceptions. ***Late papers will be penalized at 10% per day (each 24 hour period)***. Students are expected to follow all guidelines for proper citations, referencing, etc. consistent with meeting academic integrity (see Section 5 below). **As you have multiple weeks to complete this assignment, there will be no allowance made for late/missed modules for any reason including medical, religious, or academic accommodations.**

What's the big deal with evidence synthesis research?

# The heart of Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)!



Image: Duke University Library <https://guides.mclibrary.duke.edu/ebm/home>

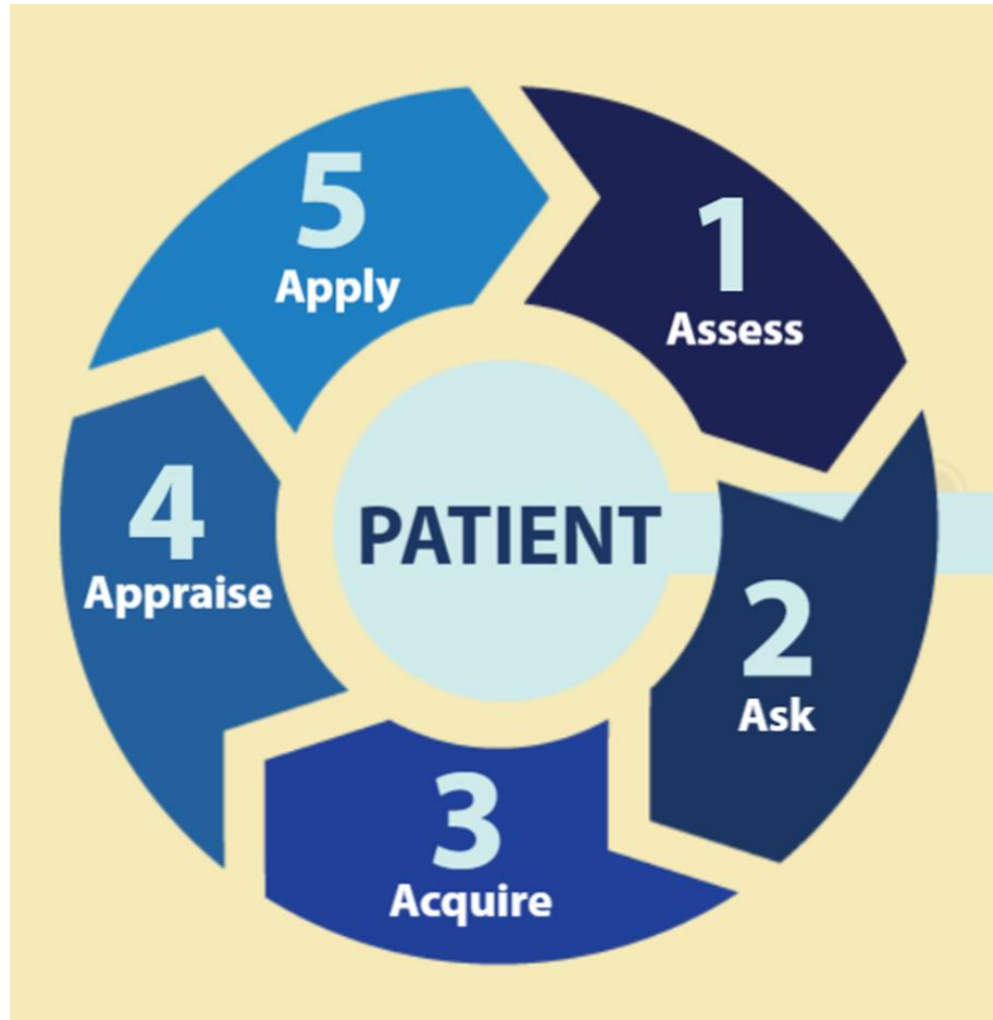


Image: Duke University Library <https://guides.mclibrary.duke.edu/ebm/home>





Reproducibility

Transparency

Rigor



Bias

# Library Seminar Agenda

- [Brock Library Research Guides](#)
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## Health Sciences

WELCOME

ARTICLES

BOOKS


GREY LITERATURE

DATA


BORROW FROM OTHER LIBRARIES

ADDITIONAL COURSE GUIDES

### Need Help?



Contact us at [libhelp@brocku.ca](mailto:libhelp@brocku.ca) or find more library help on our [Research Support](#) page.



# Health Sciences

## What is this guide for?

This guide has been designed as a general program guide and is curated by [Brock librarians](#). It features links to most often used resources such as databases for books, peer-reviewed journal articles, theses, dissertations, open educational resources (OEDs), patents, standards, and more. Use the tabs on the left to navigate through the web page.

Selective course-related guides are provided when appropriate every term.


[Doing a Literature Review in Health and Social Care: A Practical Guide](#) (2023)

HLSC 2P00 Library Seminar ppt [slides](#) (PDF)

AHSC 5N01 FAHS Grad Students Library Seminar #1 September 23 [slides](#) (PDF)

AHSC 5N01 FAHS Grad Students Library Seminar #2 October 7 ppt [slides](#) (PDF)


HLSC/CHYS 3P80 Library Seminar ppt [slides](#) (PDF)



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## Health Sciences

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ADDITIONAL COURSE GUIDES

### HLSC/CHYS 3P80 resources

HLSC/CHYS 3P80 Fall 2023 Evidence Synthesis Library Seminar ppt [slides](#) (PDF) & [video](#).

#### Annotated bibliography resources:

[Annotated Bibliographies](#) (Brock Library Digital Learning object)

[Writing the Annotated Bibliography: A Guide for Students & Researchers](#) (Brock Library ebook, 2020)

[Tips for Writing an Annotated Bibliography](#) (Comm Library)

[Writing an Annotated Bibliography](#) (UofT Writing Advice)

[A Short Guide to Annotated Bibliographies](#) (YouTube, Ontario Tech University, 3:42)

[Write an Annotated Bibliography](#) (Guelph Library)

[Annotated Bibliographies](#) (UNC Chapel Hill)

#### Rapid review resources:

PRISMA Checklists <http://prisma-statement.org/>

[What are Rapid Reviews?](#) (University of Toronto Library)

[Systematic, scoping, and rapid reviews: An overview](#) (Simon Fraser University Library)

[Rapid Review Resources](#) (PDF, McMaster Health Forum)

[Rapid Review Guidebook: Steps for Conducting a Rapid Review](#) (PDF, NCCMT)

<https://brocku.ca/library/systematic-reviews/>

Brock University Library

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[Brock University](#) > [Brock University Library](#) > [Research Support](#) > [Systematic Reviews & Evidence Syntheses](#)

IN THIS SECTION

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## Support for Systematic Reviews & Evidence Syntheses Research

Key standards organizations ([IOM](#), [Cochrane](#), [CIHR](#), [Campbell Collaboration](#)) recommend librarians participate on the research team and/or be involved in developing the research question and literature searching strategy for any evidence synthesis project such as: systematic reviews, scoping reviews, and rapid reviews.

### Good to Know

- Guide for [Systematic reviews, scoping reviews and other evidence syntheses](#).
- Evidence synthesis reviews are [time-intensive](#), resource-intensive projects generally not appropriate to assign as course-based projects, particularly for undergraduate students.
- Library support is generally reserved for projects with primary investigators based at Brock
- [Learn more](#) about the different types of review articles.

### Evidence Synthesis Team

[Elizabeth Yates](#)

[Kymberly Ash](#)

[Ian Gordon](#)

[Denise Smith](#)

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/systematicreviews>

## Systematic reviews, scoping reviews and other evidence syntheses

Overview of evidence synthesis reviews and relevant strategies, tools and resources.

WELCOME

EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS: OVERVIEW

BEFORE YOU START

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

SCOPING REVIEWS

DEVELOP A RESEARCH QUESTION

WRITE A PROTOCOL

DEVELOP A SEARCH STRATEGY

DOCUMENTING & REPORTING YOUR SEARCH

MANAGE CITATIONS


SCREENING RESULTS

EXTRACTING DATA & ASSESSING QUALITY

REPORTING RESULTS

Research and

## Welcome



# Evidence Synthesis

### What is this guide for?

Welcome to the research guide for Evidence Synthesis.

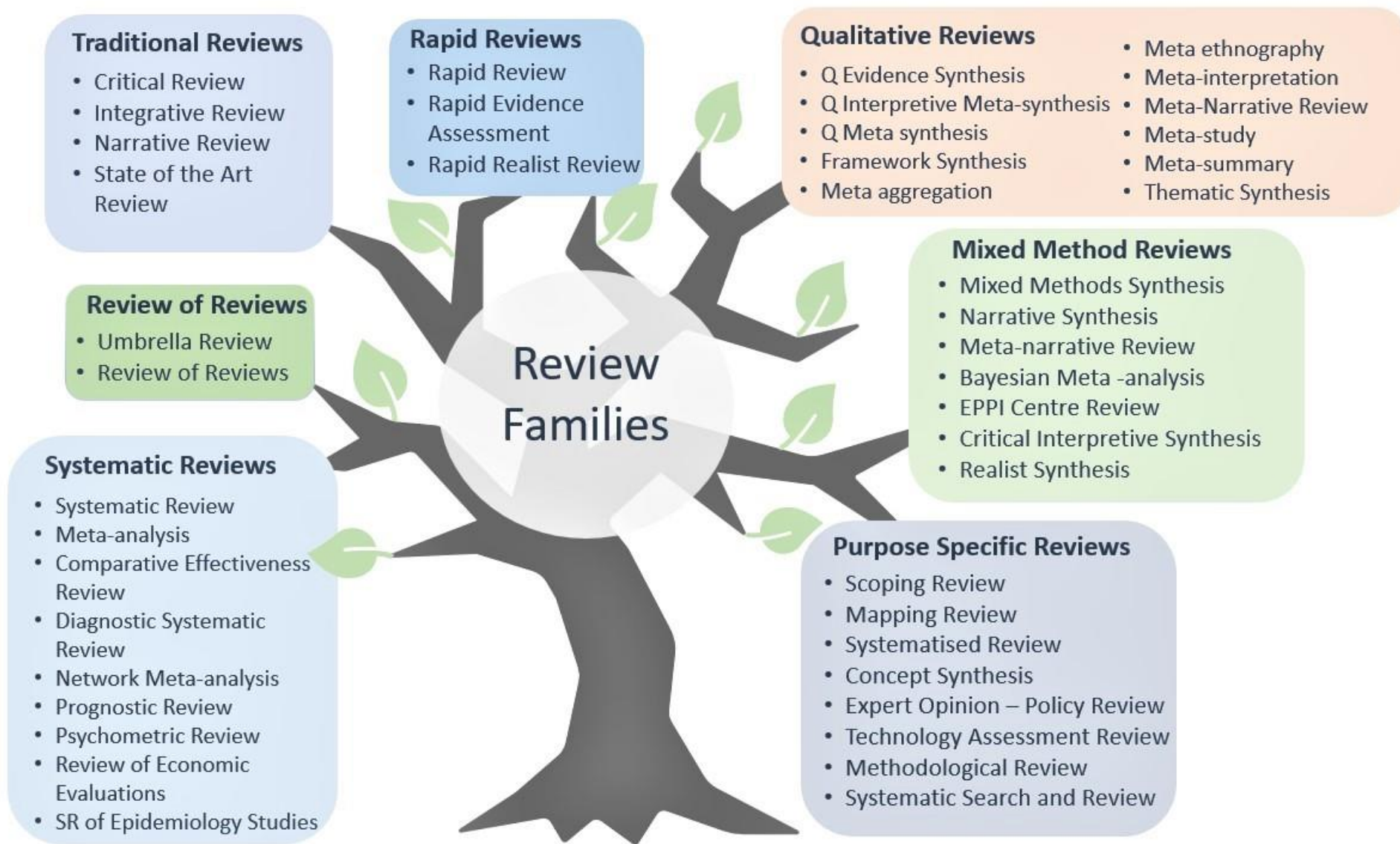
Use this guide to get oriented to the best practices and resources for conducting evidence synthesis research, including systematic and scoping reviews.

The Library's team of **evidence synthesis experts** is happy to help!

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## Comparison of evidence synthesis review types

	Search	Appraisal	Synthesis	Analysis
<b>Systematic</b>	Exhaustive, comprehensive	May or may not include assessment	Minimal narrative, tabular summary	What is known, recommendations for practice. Limitations
<b>Scoping</b>	Determined by time and scope constraints	No formal assessment	Tabular with some narrative	Quality and quantity of literature.
<b>Rapid</b>	Determined by time constraints	Time-limited	Narrative and tabular	Quantities of literature and overall direction of effect
<b>Literature</b>	May or may not be comprehensive	May or may not include assessment	Narrative	Chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.

Adapted from: Grant, M.J. and Booth, A. (2009), A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Information & Libraries Journal, 26: 91-108. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x>



# WHY ARE THEY MORE RAPID?

**“a type of knowledge synthesis in which components of the systematic review process are simplified or omitted to produce information in a short period of time..”**

May use:

- Very narrow research question
- Less sophisticated search strategies
- Search fewer sources
- Simple, descriptive quality appraisal

# Rapid review resources:

PRISMA Checklists

<http://prisma-statement.org/>

What are Rapid Reviews? (University of Toronto Library)

<https://guides.library.utoronto.ca/c.php?g=713309&p=5083943>

Systematic, scoping, and rapid reviews: An overview (Simon Fraser University Library)

<https://www.lib.sfu.ca/about/branches-depts/rc/writing-theses/writing/literature-reviews/systematic-scoping-rapid-reviews>

Rapid Review Resources (PDF, McMaster Health Forum)

[https://www.mcmasterforum.org/docs/default-source/covidend/spor-resources/sporea\\_rapid-review-guidance-resources.pdf?sfvrsn=1bfb59d5\\_5](https://www.mcmasterforum.org/docs/default-source/covidend/spor-resources/sporea_rapid-review-guidance-resources.pdf?sfvrsn=1bfb59d5_5)

Rapid Review Guidebook: Steps for Conducting a Rapid Review (PDF, NCCMT)

<https://www.nccmt.ca/uploads/media/media/0001/01/a816af720e4d587e13da6bb307df8c907a5dff9a.pdf>

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## Articles

Journal articles are scholarly works that go through a quality control process called **peer-review** before they are published.

MEDLINE is available via [OVID](#), [PubMed](#), [SciFinder-n](#) and [Web of Science Complete](#). Utilize MEDLINE (Medical Subject Headings) which is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus. Note that the Web of Science Complete includes Science Core Collection, BIOSIS and more...

Several databases provide access to regional, national and international **news** articles.

A select list of **databases** that include scholarly articles are listed below.

- [Google Scholar](#) [Open Access](#) [Alumni Access](#)
  - Find Peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, abstracts and articles, from academic societies, repositories, universities and other scholarly organizations
  - Off-Campus access to Brock resources is available to users who configure as follows:
    1. Click on [Scholar Settings](#)
    2. Select 'Library links' from the left menu
    3. Type Brock in the Library links box, and click the search icon
    4. Select Brock in the resulting list
    5. Click on the 'Save' button
    6. Follow the Find it @ Brock links to access available full-text.
- [Web of Science Core Collection](#)
  - Scholarly resources across all disciplines
  - Access to Cited Reference searching
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)

- [MEDLINE - via OVID](#)
  - International literature on biomedicine, allied health fields and biological and physical sciences, humanities, and information science as they relate to medicine and health care.
  - Coverage: 1946-current
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)
- [Embase](#)
  - Comprehensive biomedical database including more than 30 million records from more than 8,500 journals.
  - Notable coverage of drug and pharmaceutical research, pharmacology and toxicology as well as robust international content.
  - Coverage: 1974-current
  - [Permitted Uses](#)
- [CINAHL Complete](#)
  - Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
  - Covers nursing, allied health, alternative therapies, biomedicine, consumer health, and health administration.
  - Coverage: 1937-present
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)
- [PsycINFO](#)
  - All subjects of psychology and behavioural sciences
  - Find scholarly journal articles, books, book chapters, theses, dissertations and reports
  - Includes PsycARTICLES and PsycBOOKS.
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)



## Child and Youth Studies

Recommended resources for finding research in the field of child and youth Studies

WELCOME

ARTICLES

BOOKS

NEWS SOURCES

DATA, STATS & GOV DOCS

COURSE GUIDES

### Need Help?








**Ask**  
Chat with a librarian

Contact us at [libhelp@brocku.ca](mailto:libhelp@brocku.ca) or  
find more library help on our  
[Research Support](#) page.

## Journal Articles

Top 5 recommended subject databases for finding journal articles in the field of Child and Youth Studies.

- [ProQuest Sociology Collection](#) 
  - All aspects of sociology and social work
  - Includes ProQuest Sociology Database, Sociological Abstracts, and Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts (ASSIA)
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)
- [PsycINFO](#) 
  - All subjects of psychology and behavioural sciences
  - Find scholarly journal articles, books, book chapters, theses, dissertations and reports
  - Includes PsycARTICLES and PsycBOOKS.
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)
- [Education Source](#) 
  - All levels of education from early childhood to higher education
  - Find scholarly journal articles, books, book chapters, theses, dissertations and reports
  - Coverage: 1929-current
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)

- [ERIC](#) 
  - The U.S national database of education literature covering all aspects of education.
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)
- [LGBTQ+ Source](#) 
  - Journals, books, magazines and other literature on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender issues.
  - [Permitted Uses](#)[more info...](#)

## Recommended Scholarly Databases:

HLSC

[Google Scholar](#)

Web of Science Core Collection

Web of Science Complete (which  
Includes Web of Science Core Collection,  
MEDLINE and other databases...)

Embase

MEDLINE via OVID

CINAHL Complete

PsycINFO

CHYS

ProQuest Sociology Collection

PsycINFO

Education Source

ERIC

LGBTQ+ Source

Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

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Academic Search Complete, AgeLine, [BASE](#), BioOne Complete, [bioRxiv](#), CINAHL [Cochrane](#), Complete, [CORE](#), [Dimensions](#), [Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#), Education Source, [Elicit](#), Embase, ERIC, [figshare](#), Gender Studies Database, [Google](#), [Advanced Google](#), [Google Books](#), [Google Scholar](#), [MEDLINE via PubMed](#), MEDLINE via OVID, MEDLINE via Web of Science Complete, Omni, [Open Alex](#), [ORCID](#), [OSF Preprints](#), Oxford Reference, [Paperity](#), [Perplexity](#), [PLOS](#), Politics Collection, ProQuest Sociology Collection, [Prospero](#), PsycINFO, [ResearchGate](#), [ResearchRabbit](#), Scholars Portal E-Journals, [SciELO](#), [Scite](#), [Scilit](#), ~~Scopus~~, [Semantic Scholar](#), Sport Discus, [The Lens](#), [Undermind](#), Web of Science Core Collection, [WorldWideScience.org](#), [WorldCat](#), [Zenodo](#)...

Web of Science Complete ([includes MEDLINE](#)), CINAHL, ([one of PsycINFO](#), [ProQuest Sociology Collection](#), or [Education Source](#) depending on your research question/topic) or others.

<a href="#">Open</a> Subscription / Proprietary
--





Semantic **Scholar**

## How does risky play contribute to children's confidence and self-assessment

### Sources

[PDF] Risky Play

bu - 1

Why Risky Play is Important to Your Child's Development

bridgewaycentre - 2

Why Risky Play is Important for Your Child's Development

excelledschools - 3

View 2 more

### Answer

Risky play contributes significantly to children's confidence and self-assessment abilities in several key ways:

#### Building Self-Confidence

When children engage in risky play, they push themselves out of their comfort zones and overcome challenges. This process helps build self-confidence in the following ways:

- Each time children successfully navigate a risky situation, they gain confidence in their abilities <sup>1</sup>.
- Overcoming fears and hesitations during risky play boosts children's belief in themselves <sup>2</sup>.
- Mastering new skills through risky activities enhances their sense of competence.

As children accumulate these positive experiences, they develop the confidence to say "I can do this!" and are more likely to try new things in the future <sup>2</sup>.

#### Developing Self-Assessment Skills

Risky play provides valuable opportunities for children to assess their own capabilities and limits:

- Through risky play, children learn to evaluate potential risks and make decisions about what they feel comfortable doing <sup>1</sup>.
- They gain awareness of their physical abilities and limitations as they test themselves in various situations.

### 5 sources

How does risky play contribute to children's confidence and self-assessment

- ☐ 1. [PDF] Risky Play  
bu  
Risky Play Why is Risky Play important? Risky play helps children develop resilience, executive functioning skills, self-confidence, and risk-assessment abilities. Each time they engage in risky play they are engaging in their own science experiment: pushing themselves out of their comfort zone without knowing what the exact outcome will be. Risky play allows children to learn their own limits and find out what they feel comfortable with. This awareness helps reduce the risk of injury as...
- ☐ 2. Why Risky Play is Important to Your Child's Development  
bridgewaycentre  
"Children are competent, capable of complex thinking, curious, and rich in potential."— Ontario Ministry of Education, How Does Learning Happen? It can be difficult for a lot of us to allow risky play to happen. The instinct of most parents is to eliminate risk in order to protect our children. But risk doesn't have to equal danger. In fact, there are many benefits of risky play! Risky play—that is, play that incorporates safe risks relative to a child's age, size, motor skills, and comfort...
- ☐ 3. Why Risky Play is Important for Your Child's Development  
excelledschools  
Risky play is a type of play that involves intentionally seeking out or engaging in activities that involve risk or danger. While it may seem counterintuitive, engaging in risky play can actually be beneficial for children's development, as it allows them to explore and test their limits in a controlled and safe environment. 1. Cognitive Development Risky play helps children develop essential cognitive skills, including problem-solving, decision-making, and risk assessment. By engaging in...
- ☐ 4. Risky Play and Children's Well-Being, Involvement and Physical ...  
link.springer
- ☐ 5. Risky play for children: Why we should let kids go outside and then get out ...  
cbc  
When you think back to your favourite childhood play experiences, chances are they took place outdoors, unsupervised and while hanging out with friends. But today's kids spend far less time playing than their parents did. Mariana Brussoni, a professor at the University of British Columbia and BC Children's Hospital — featured in "The Nature of Things" documentary \* — has spent years researching the benefits of play that have an element of risk. Risky play for children, she explains, is...

## Risky Play and Child Confidence

Q How does "risky play" contribute to children's confidence and self-assessment?

Summary of top 4 papers

Copy

Research suggests that risky play contributes significantly to children's confidence and self-assessment abilities. Engaging in thrilling and challenging forms of play allows children to develop problem-solving skills, increase physical activity, and promote social competencies and resilience (Gray, 2020). Even toddlers as young as 17-25 months can assess and manage risks in challenging environments, developing their own risk management skills (Tangen et al., 2022). Encouraging children with a sense of self-confidence and mastery, fulfilling their innate needs for competence, and relatedness (van Rooijen et al., 2023). Furthermore, the biological basis of risk-taking appears to have evolved to help young individuals develop the courage, confidence, and self-assessment abilities needed to face life's challenges (Gray, 2020). However, recent trends of restricting children's freedom to engage in self-directed, risky play have led to negative consequences for their physical and mental health (Gray, 2020).

Sort: Most relevant

Filters

Export as

UPGRADE

Paper

"It Is Scary, but Then I Just Do It Anyway": Children's Experiences and Concerns about Risk and Challenge during Loose Parts Play

Martin van Rooijen +4

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

2023 · 0 citations PDF DOI

Children's use of environmental features affording risky play in early childhood education and care

Patricia Obee +2

Early Child Development and Care

2020 · 20 citations DOI

## Research topic

I want to find empirical studies and theoretical papers that examine how risky play contributes to children's confidence and self-assessment.

Share this report

Save to favorites: ☐

How was this search?

Excellent

Good

Ok

Bad



### Introduction

The concept of risky play is increasingly recognized as a significant factor in children's development, particularly concerning confidence and self-assessment. Risky play encompasses activities that are thrilling and challenging, potentially involving physical injury, such as climbing, jumping from heights, or engaging with dangerous elements. This paper aims to synthesize the existing body of literature on how risky play contributes to the development of children's confidence and self-assessment through empirical studies and theoretical analyses.

A number of empirical studies highlight the direct contributions of risky play to the development of confidence and self-assessment in children. Van Rooijen et al. [ 1 ] explored children's experiences with loose parts play, applying self-determination theory to reveal how such activities fulfill children's needs for autonomy and competence. Similarly, Lavrysen et al. [ 5 ] conducted an educational intervention to evaluate changes in children's risk competence and perception, demonstrating improvements in confidence through structured risky play activities.

Little and Wyver [ 2 ] provided insight into individual differences in risk perception among young children, utilizing both interviews and observational methods. Their work showed how risk appraisal can inform children's play decisions, enhancing their self-assessment capabilities. In another study, Karabon and Steiner [ 9 ] examined how children's risk-taking is influenced by ecological factors, such as the play environment and social dynamics, highlighting the contextual elements of confidence development during outdoor play.

The theoretical landscape is enriched by discussions on the evolutionary role of risky play. Sandseter and Kennair [ 8 ] articulated the anti-phobic effects of risky play, suggesting it serves developmental functions by helping children manage fears and improve coping skills. This perspective adds depth to the understanding of how risky play contributes beyond immediate behavioral benefits, positing a foundational role in reducing anxiety and building resilience.

Educator and parental perspectives further inform the discourse around risky play. Studies like Spencer et al. [ 6 ] explored educators' views on implementing risky play strategies and noted how these perceptions shape the opportunities available to children. Orestes [ 7 ] similarly addressed how adult attitudes can affect children's engagement in risky play, underlining the role of adult mediation in promoting confidence and self-assessment.

A systematic review by Brussoni et al. [ 3 ] examined the overall positive associations between risky play and children's development. Despite the benefits, the review called for further research to clarify the mechanisms and cultural influences.

Overall, the collected studies and theoretical perspectives suggest that risky play, when supported by appropriate cultural influences, optimal balance

Topic Match	Cit./Year	Year	Paper	Paper Relevance Summary
100.0%	2.5	2023	<b>[1] "It Is Scary, but Then I Just Do It Anyway": Children's Experiences and Concerns about Risk and Challenge during Loose Parts Play</b> Martin van Rooijen, ..., and Mieke Cotterink International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2023 - 2 citations - <a href="#">Show abstract</a> - <a href="#">Cite</a> - <a href="#">PDF</a>	<b>Shows risky play enhances children's confidence and self-assessment.</b> Connects risky play experiences to self-determination theory, highlighting autonomy, competence, and relatedness as developmental outcomes. Examines children's perspectives on risky play, focusing on experiences with loose parts and practitioner roles.
99.9%	4.2	2010	<b>[2] Individual differences in children's risk perception and appraisals in outdoor play environments</b> H. Little and S. Wyver International Journal of Early Years Education 2010 - 58 citations - <a href="#">Show abstract</a> - <a href="#">Cite</a>	<b>Examines children's risk perception and appraisal in outdoor play.</b> Studies four- and five-year-olds' decision-making and awareness of risk during play. Highlights implications for fostering confidence and risk assessment in play environments.

https://www.google.ca/



"attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" child\* obese\*



Nature

<https://www.nature.com> > translational psychiatry > articles

### The link between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ...

by V Karhunen · 2021 · Cited by 30 — **Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder** (ADHD) often co-occurs with **obesity**, however, the potential causality between the traits remains unclear.



Wiley Online Library

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com> > doi > full > apa

### Half of the children with overweight or obesity and attention

...

by K Fast · 2021 · Cited by 16 — Treatment of **childhood obesity** is often insufficient and may be aggravated by high co-occurrence of **attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder** ...



ScienceDirect.com

<https://www.sciencedirect.com> > science > article > pii

### Childhood Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder ...

by N Khalife · 2014 · Cited by 270 — A growing number of studies report an association between **obesity** and **attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder** (ADHD).1, 2, 3, 4 According to a recent...



Reddit · r/science

400+ comments · 6 months ago

### Children aged 4-7 with attention-deficit/hyperactivity ...

**Children** aged 4-7 with **attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder** (ADHD) are more likely to be **overweight or obese**.

https://www.google.ca/advanced\_search

Google

Advanced Search

Find pages with...

all these words:

chld\* obese\*

this exact word or phrase:

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder\*

any of these words:

none of these words:

numbers ranging from:

to

Then narrow your results by...

language:

any language

region:

any region

last update:

anytime

site or domain:

terms appearing:

in the title of the page

file type:

Adobe Acrobat PDF (.pdf)

usage rights:

not filtered by license

Advanced Search





allintitle: obese\* "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder\*" filetype:pdf



jaacap.org

<https://www.jaacap.org> > article > pdf PDF

### Childhood Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder ...

mal weight, **overweight**, and **obese**, at 7 and 16 years. Waist-Hip Ratio. At ... **attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and obesity**: epidemiolog- ical ...



ScienceDirect.com

<https://www.sciencedirect.com> > science > article > pii PDF

### Adulthood and childhood ADHD in patients consulting for ...

by P Brunault · 2019 · Cited by 54 — The YFAS 2.0 demonstrated good construct validity in both **obese** and non-**obese** ... **Attention deficit/hyperactivity-disorder and obesity**: A review and...



DukeSpace

<https://dukespace.lib.duke.edu> > download PDF

### ADHD symptoms, obesity and hypertension - DukeSpace

by BF Fuemmeler — Childhood **obesity and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder**: a newly described comorbidity in obese hospitalized children. Int. J. Eat. Disord. 2005; 37 ...



Sage Journals

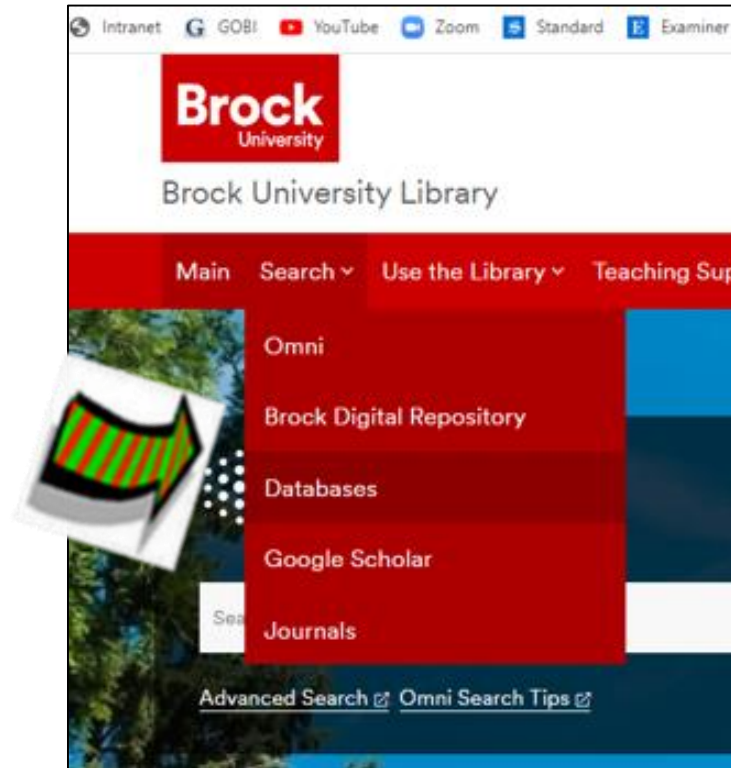
<https://journals.sagepub.com> > doi > pdf

### Body Mass Index of Children With Attention-Deficit/ ...

by G Dubnov-Raz · 2011 · Cited by 83 — Abstract. An association between **overweight and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)** in children was previously suggested. We...

<https://brocku.ca/library/>

Google Scholar







# Articles

About 54,400 results (0.08 sec)

Any time

Since 2023

Since 2022

Since 2019

Custom range...

Sort by relevance


Sort by date

Any type

Review articles

☐ include patents

☒ include citations

 Create alert

**Obesity** in men with **childhood ADHD**: a 33-year controlled, prospective, follow-up study

[S Cortese](#), [MA Ramos Olazagasti](#), [RG Klein](#)... - ..., 2013 - [publications.aap.org](#)

... BMI and **obesity** rates in men with **childhood ADHD** versus those without **childhood ADHD**,

... We also hypothesized that BMI and **obesity** rates would be significantly greater in men with ...


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Li, YJ; Xie, XN; (...); Lei, XY

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Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) may have unhealthy bodyweight. This meta-analysis was performed to understand the weight status in individuals with ASD or ADHD. PubMed, Embase, Cochrane and ISI Web of Science databases were searched from inception until June 2020 to ... [Show more](#)

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By Chaabane, S (Chaabane, Sonia) <sup>[1]</sup> ; Doraiswamy, S (Doraiswamy, Sathyanarayanan) <sup>[1]</sup> ; Chaabna, K (Chaabna, Karima) <sup>[1]</sup> ; Mamtani, R (Mamtani, Ravinder) <sup>[1]</sup> ; Cheema, S (Cheema, Sohaila) <sup>[1]</sup>

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**Abstract** School closures during pandemics raise important concerns for children and adolescents. Our aim is synthesizing available data on the impact of school closure during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on child and adolescent health globally. We conducted a rapid systematic review by searching PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar for any study published between January and September 2020. We included a total of ten primary studies. COVID-19-related school closure was associated with a significant decline in the number of hospital admissions and pediatric emergency department visits. However, a number of children and adolescents lost access to school-based healthcare services, special services for children with disabilities, and nutrition programs. A greater risk of widening

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## Review

# The Impact of COVID-19 School Closure on Child and Adolescent Health: A Rapid Systematic Review

Sonia Chaabane, Sathyanarayanan Doraiswamy , Karima Chaabna , Ravinder Mantani and Sohaila Cheema \* 

Institute for Population Health, Weill Cornell Medicine—Qatar Education City, Qatar Foundation, P.O. Box 24144, Doha, Qatar; sonia.chaabane.phd@gmail.com (S.C.); sdo4003@qatar-med.cornell.edu (S.D.); kac2047@qatar-med.cornell.edu (K.C.); ram2026@qatar-med.cornell.edu (R.M.)

\* Correspondence: soc2005@qatar-med.cornell.edu; Tel.: +974-44928503; Fax: +974-44928333

**Abstract:** School closures during pandemics raise important concerns for children and adolescents. Our aim is synthesizing available data on the impact of school closure during the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic on child and adolescent health globally. We conducted a rapid systematic review by searching PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar for any study published between January and September 2020. We included a total of ten primary studies. COVID-19-related school closure was associated with a significant decline in the number of hospital admissions and pediatric emergency department visits. However, a number of children and adolescents lost access to school-based healthcare services, special services for children with disabilities, and nutrition programs. A greater risk of widening educational disparities due to lack of support and resources for remote learning were also reported among poorer families and children with disabilities. School closure also contributed to increased anxiety and loneliness in young people and child stress, sadness, frustration, indiscipline, and hyperactivity. The longer the duration of school closure and reduction of daily physical activity, the higher was the predicted increase of Body Mass Index and childhood obesity prevalence. There is a need to identify children and adolescents at higher risk of learning and mental health impairments and support them during school closures.

**Keywords:** school closure; rapid systematic review; COVID-19; child and adolescent health



**Citation:** Chaabane, S.; Doraiswamy, S.; Chaabna, K.; Mantani, R.; Cheema, S. The Impact of COVID-19 School Closure on Child and Adolescent Health: A Rapid Systematic Review. *Children* **2021**, *8*, 415. <https://doi.org/10.3390/children8050415>

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## 1. Introduction

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has affected primary and secondary schooling worldwide. Temporary closure of over 90% of schools worldwide has been reported since March 2020 to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 [1]. This has impacted over 1.5 billion students globally [1]. School closures are driven by physical distancing policies derived from previous models of influenza outbreaks in which children are a vulnerable group for morbidity and play a major role in the spread of the infection [2–4]. However, available data for COVID-19 indicates that children (less than 18 years of age) and adolescents (10–19 years) are less susceptible to it than older adults [5], do not appear to significantly drive transmission [6], are a small fraction of the total COVID-19 cases, and have reduced vulnerability to complications as compared to adults [7,8].

In addition to providing knowledge and skills, schools offer an appropriate environment to promote healthy functioning and well-being among children and adolescents; they provide an ideal setting for students to acquire social and emotional skills, as well as behaviors that translate into positive real-life health outcomes [9,10]. Additionally, schools are considered an essential setting for children's physical activity [11,12]. For children and adolescents with special educational or mental health needs, schools are critical, and in some cases, the only provider of resources that they depend on [13]. School routines also serve as important coping mechanisms for young people with mental health issues [14]. Furthermore, in some middle-income countries, such as Thailand, approximately 60%

## 2. Materials and Methods

We conducted a rapid systematic review following the Cochrane guideline for rapid reviews [29]. The protocol was registered in the Open Science Framework and is available at <https://osf.io/n294h> (accessed on 16 September 2020). In this review, we synthesize available data on the impact of school closure during the COVID-19 pandemic on child and adolescent health.

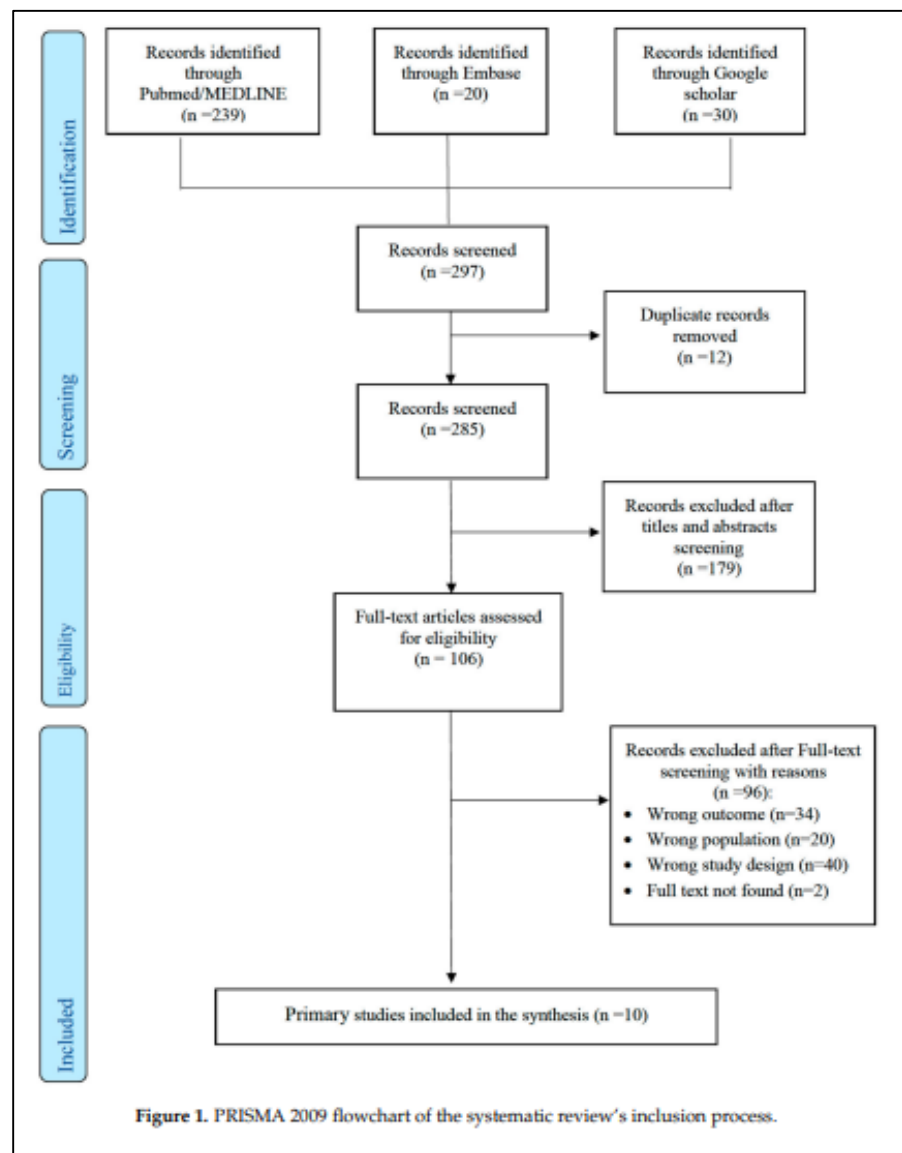
### 2.1. Search Strategy and Selection Criteria

A broad search strategy was developed to systematically identify studies on the impact of school closure during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on child and adolescent health using keywords and controlled vocabulary. Search terms related to the school/kindergarten/nursery closure and COVID-19 were used. We systematically searched PubMed, Embase, and Google Scholar for grey and non-grey literature between 1 January and 2 September 2020. No restrictions to a specific health condition or language of publication were applied at this stage.

Guidelines for conducting rapid systematic reviews involves a search with at least two literature search strategies limited to the English language [29]. For a comprehensive search, we included three search strategies (for the three databases respectively) and did not apply any language restrictions. For searching primary studies in rapid systematic reviews, it is particularly recommended to search PubMed and Embase databases [29]. It has been suggested that searching PubMed alone, as a proxy to Medline provides sufficient coverage for reviews [30]. Embase serves as a complement to PubMed and is known to produce unique references along with coverage of European and Asian journals [31]. Some evidence has shown that Google Scholar searches often identify different articles than

### 2.2. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

We included all types of studies reporting the impact of COVID-19 school closure on child and adolescent health. We considered school closure when reported in isolation as well as combined with other preventive measures, such as physical distancing, lockdown, and restriction on mass gatherings. Studies published in Arabic, English, French, and/or Urdu (languages spoken by the authors) were eligible to be included. We included quantitative and qualitative primary data on children and adolescents (attending kindergarten, primary, middle, and high schools). We excluded reviews, studies in university settings, and studies examining the indirect impact of school closure such as the impact on COVID-19 transmission, incidence, or mortality, and impact on the parents' health.



**Table 1.** Characteristics of the included primary studies on the impact of school closure on child and adolescent health.

Publication Country Data Source	Study Design/Analysis	Population Characteristics	Types of Interventions Duration of School Closure	Outcomes	Findings
An, R., 2020 [38] USA Early Childhood Longitudinal Study	Microsimulation model	Children in kindergarten class of 2010–2011 (n = 15,631) were followed from kindergarten through 5th grade 6–10 years	Scenario 1: 2-month nationwide school closure (April and May 2020) with COVID-19 vs. 2-months nationwide school closure in April and May 2020 without COVID-19	Increase in the body mass index z-scores Childhood obesity prevalence	An increase in the mean BMIz by 0.056 unit An increase in childhood obesity prevalence by 0.640 percentage points
			Scenario 2: Scenario 1 + 10% reduction in daily physical activity in the summer from June to August	Increase in the body mass index z-scores Childhood obesity prevalence	An increase in the mean BMIz by 0.084 An increase in childhood obesity prevalence by 0.972 percentage points
			Scenario 3: Scenario 2 + 2-month school closure in September and October; November and December	Increase in the body mass index z-scores Childhood obesity prevalence	An increase in the mean BMIz by 0.141 units An increase in childhood obesity prevalence by 1.676 percentage points
			Scenario 4: Scenario 3 + 2-month school closure in November and December	Increase in the body mass index z-scores Childhood obesity prevalence	An increase in the mean BMIz by 0.198 units An increase in childhood obesity prevalence by 2.373 percentage points
			Comparison of the control scenario without the COVID-19 pandemic and the 4 alternative scenarios with COVID-19	Childhood obesity (BMIz in the 95th percentile or higher in the growth chart)	“Compared to girls and non-Hispanic whites and Asians, the impact of COVID-19 on childhood obesity was modestly larger among boys and non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics, respectively.”



#### **4. Discussion**

This rapid systematic review identified a total of ten studies reporting both positive and negative impact of the COVID-19 school closure on child and adolescent mental and physical health as well as on accessibility issues related to learning, school-based healthcare services, nutrition, and dedicated services for special groups.

Our results suggest that the COVID-19 school closure made several critical services inaccessible for children and adolescents—school-based healthcare services, essential resources programs for children with disabilities (engagement with specialized educators and structured learning environments), and school and childcare-based nutrition programs providing food to underprivileged children. A positive impact of COVID-19 school closure on child and adolescent health includes a significant decline in the number of hospital admissions and pediatric emergency department visits. Though there was a decline in the number of maltreatment reports for children, it is unclear if this is due to a reduction in the maltreatment incidence or due to decreased reporting. COVID-19-related school closure negatively impacted child and adolescent mental (e.g., anxiety, loneliness, sadness, frustration) and physical (e.g., increased BMI) health morbidity.

A greater risk of widening educational disparities due to the lack of support caused by the limited availability of parents and resources for remote learning was reported among poorer families and among children with disabilities. School closure also contributed to increased anxiety among children and loneliness in young people along with a significant increase in child stress, sadness, frustration, indiscipline, and hyperactivity. Although children's sleep timings were greatly altered during the lockdown, their sleep quality was, in general, not impacted. An alteration or breakdown in daily routines for youth was also reported. Suicide rates among children and adolescents during COVID-19-related school

## 5. Conclusions

Findings from our rapid review suggests that the impact of school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic includes loss of access to school-based and critical services and resources particularly for children with disabilities and those living in poorer families. COVID-19 school closures were also associated with increased stress among children and emotional reactions (e.g., sadness, frustration, indiscipline) in addition to the breakdown in daily routines. The longer the duration of school closure and the daily reduction in physical activity, the higher the predicted increase of the BMI and childhood obesity prevalence. Concerns about children and adolescents' ability to learn during pandemic related school closures needs further follow-up and special consideration in future research and evaluation studies. Harms of school closure on child and adolescent health seem to exceed some indicators of positive health care system effects. It would be helpful to assess other health and social effects—such as the quality of life of children and their families, lifestyle, screen time, education/learning, cognitive development, social interactions including social media use—resulting from school closures. Custom tailored benefit and risk assessments specific to the local socioeconomic context, health system, and school resources are essential when considering school closures.

**Supplementary Materials:** The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/children8050415/s1>. Table S1. The 2009 PRISMA checklist for reporting a systematic review. Panel 1: Search Strategy.

**Author Contributions:** S.C. (Sonia Chaabane), K.C., S.D., R.M., and S.C. (Sohaila Cheema) collectively contributed to the conception of the study. S.C. (Sonia Chaabane), K.C., S.D., and S.C. (Sohaila Cheema) were involved in the literature search, screening, and extraction steps. Analysis and manuscript drafting were implemented by S.C. (Sonia Chaabane) with support from K.C., S.D., S.C. (Sohaila Cheema), and R.M. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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CHYS: ProQuest Sociology Collection; PsycINFO; Education Source; ERIC...

Evidence synthesis: **Web of Science Complete**, MEDLINE, Embase, Google Scholar  
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# Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

Evidence-based search question frameworks:

**PICO**: Population/problem, Intervention/exposure, Comparison, and Outcome

P: (Who is the question focused on?)

I: (What behavior or variable is being studied?)

C: (How might I evaluate this issue with a broader context?)

O: (What in relation to this issue do I want to examine?)

# Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

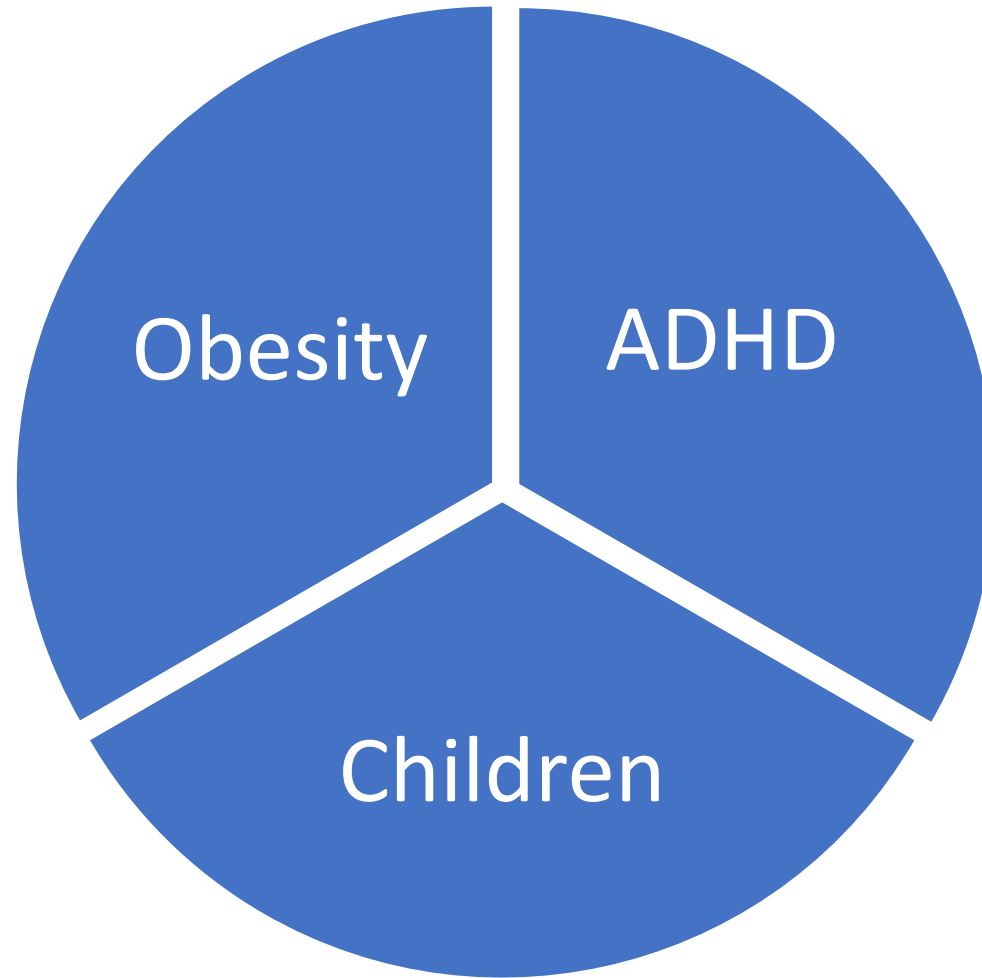
Evidence-based search question frameworks:

Main Search Concepts

What are the main search concepts/populations/issue of interest for your rapid review?

1. ADHD
2. obesity
3. children

Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?



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# What is another word for obesity?



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Need *synonyms for obesity*? Here's a list of *similar words* from our *thesaurus* that you can use instead.

## Noun

The state of being extremely overweight

fatness corpulence plumpness chubbiness fleshiness portliness  
rotundity grossness embonpoint fat weight pudginess  
pursiness corpulency stoutness adiposity heaviness fattiness  
flab podginess tubbiness bulk beef flabbiness chunkiness  
paunchiness bulkiness size largeness overweight avoirdupois  
rotundness overweightness weight problem roundness porkiness  
meatiness paunch blubber beefiness heftiness beer belly  
bloatedness flesh dumpiness excessive weight pot belly  
beer gut burliness sphericalness fubsiness stockiness softness

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MeSH

MeSH

obesity

Limits Advanced

Full

## Obesity

A status with BODY WEIGHT that is grossly above the recommended standards, usually due to accumulation of excess FATS in the body. The standards may vary with age, sex, genetic or cultural background. In the BODY MASS INDEX, a BMI greater than 30.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> is considered obese and a BMI greater than 40.0 kg/m<sup>2</sup> is considered morbidly obese (MORBID OBESITY).

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| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced  | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology    | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification      | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology     | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications       | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics     | <input type="checkbox"/> radiotherapy           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> congenital          | <input type="checkbox"/> history      | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis           | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology   | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic imaging  | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism   | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy        | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> urine                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy        | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality    | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics           | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing      | <input type="checkbox"/> virology               |
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## Child

A person 6 to 12 years of age. An individual 2 to 5 years old is CHILD, PRESCHOOL.

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MeSH Unique ID: D002648

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**Child**

[Child, Preschool](#)

## Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

A behavior disorder originating in childhood in which the essential features are signs of developmentally inappropriate inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactivity. Although most individuals have symptoms of both inattention and hyperactivity-impulsivity, one or the other pattern may be predominant. The disorder is more frequent in males than females. Onset is in childhood. Symptoms often attenuate during late adolescence although a minority experience the full complement of symptoms into mid-adulthood. (From DSM-V)

Year introduced: 1984

### Entry Terms:

- Attention Deficit Disorders with Hyperactivity
- ADHD
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- Hyperkinetic Syndrome
- Syndromes, Hyperkinetic
- Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder
- Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorders
- Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder, Attention
- Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorders, Attention
- Disorder, Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity
- Disorders, Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity
- ADDH
- Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders
- Attention Deficit Disorder
- Attention Deficit Disorders
- Deficit Disorder, Attention
- Deficit Disorders, Attention
- Disorder, Attention Deficit
- Disorders, Attention Deficit
- Brain Dysfunction, Minimal
- Dysfunction, Minimal Brain
- Minimal Brain Dysfunction

### Previous Indexing:

- [Brain Damage, Chronic \(1966-1968\)](#)

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Psychiatry and Psychology Category](#)

[Mental Disorders](#)

[Neurodevelopmental Disorders](#)

[Attention Deficit and Disruptive Behavior Disorders](#)

**Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity**

# Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

1. ADHD
2. obesity
3. children

1. ADHD **or** “attention deficit hyperactivity disorder”

AND

2. Obesity\* **or** obese **or** “body weight” or overweight\*

AND

3. child\* **or** boy or girl or elementary near/3 student\*

AND

Language=English; Date=2000+; Format=scholarly peer review articles; Humans

Databases:

MEDLINE via Web of Science Complete,  
Embase, Web of Science Core, CINAHL...

Currency of information: 2000+

Language: English

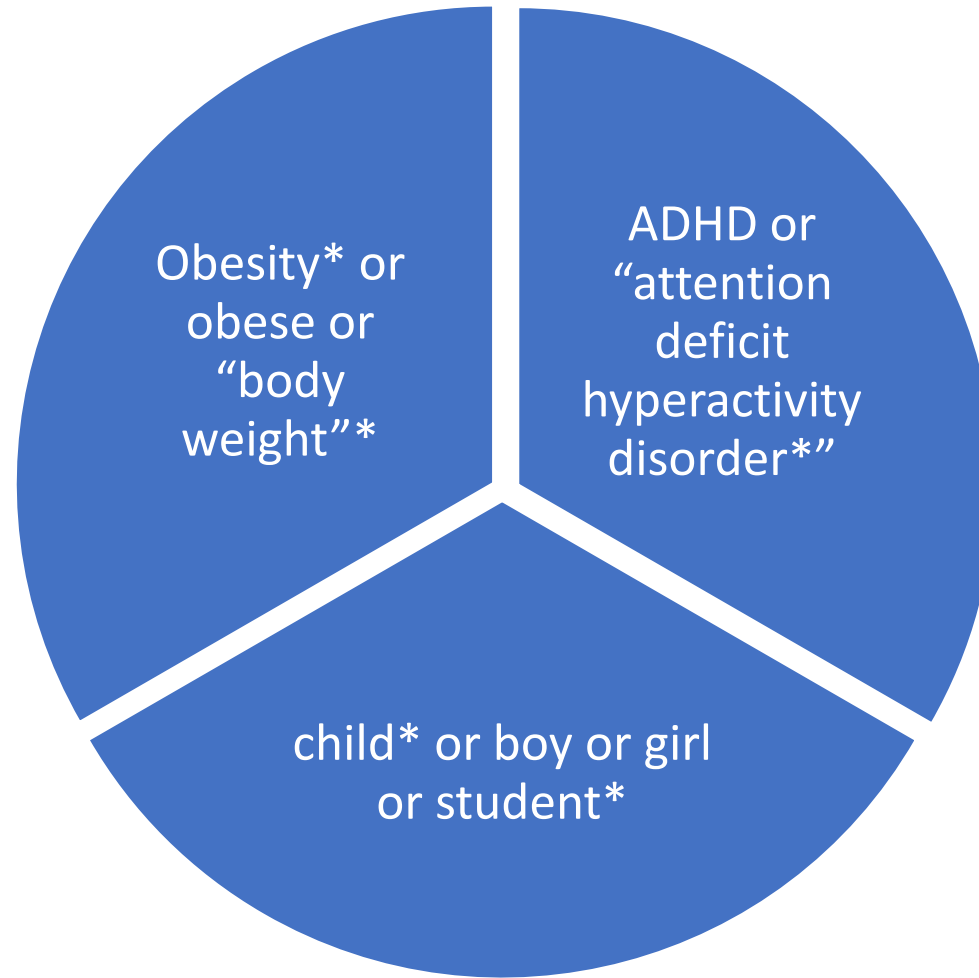
Discipline: Health/Physiology

Format: Scholarly articles

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Zotero

# Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?



Databases:

MEDLINE via **Web of Science Complete**, Embase, Web of Science Core, **CINAHL**...

Currency of information: 2000+

Language: English

Discipline: Health/Physiology

Format: Scholarly articles

zotero bib

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<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/database-web-of-science-complete>

Topic ▾

Example: oil spill\* mediterranean  
adhd or "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder\*"

×

⊖

And ▾

Topic ▾

Example: oil spill\* mediterranean  
obesity\* or obese\* or "body weight" or overweight\*

×

⊖

And ▾

Topic ▾

Example: oil spill\* mediterranean  
child\* or boy or girl or elementary near/3 student\*

×

⊖

And ▾

Title ▾

Example: water consum\*

+ Add row

+ Add date range

Advanced search

×

 Clear

🔍

 Search



400 results from All Databases for:

Refine results for adhd or "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder\*" (Topic) AND obesity\* or obese\* or "body weight" or overweight\* (Topic) and child\* or b...  
Publication Index (Exclude - Database) and 2020 or 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 (Publication Years) and Article (Document Types) and English (Languages)

adhd or "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder\*" (Topic) and obesity\* or obese\* or "body weight" or overweight\* (Topic) and child\* or b...

[Copy query link](#)

+ Add Keywords

Quick add keywords:

+ addictive-like eating

+ lisdexamfetamine dimesylate

+ hyperactivity disorder

+ neuropsychiatric disorder

+ attention-deficit



Refined By:

NOT Database: Preprint Citation Index X

Publication Years: 2020 or 2021 or 2022 or 2023 or 2024 X

Document Types: Article X

Languages: English X

[Clear all](#)

400 Documents

You may also like...

Analyze Results

Citation Report

Create Alert

Refine results

Export Refine

Search within topic...

Quick Filters

- ☐ Highly Cited Papers 8
- ☐ Review Article 88
- ☐ Open Access 255
- ☐ Associated Data 2

Publication Years

1/400

Add To Marked List

Export

Sort by: Relevance

< 1 of 8 >

1 Global prevalence of obesity, overweight and underweight in children, adolescents and adults with autism spectrum disorder, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Li, YJ; Xie, XN; (...); Lei, XY

Dec 2020 | OBESITY REVIEWS 21 (12)

Individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) may have unhealthy bodyweight. This meta-analysis was performed to understand the weight status in individuals with ASD or ADHD. PubMed, Embase, Cochrane and ISI Web of Science databases were searched from inception until June 2020 to ... [Show more](#)

[Find it @ Brock](#) [View full text](#) ...

63

Citations

149

References

[Related records](#)

# Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

HLSC: Google Scholar, Embase, Web of Science Core Collection, **Web of Science Complete**, Web of Science MEDLINE, **CINAHL Complete**, PsycINFO...

CHYS: ProQuest Sociology Collection; PsycINFO; Education Source; ERIC...

Evidence synthesis: **Web of Science Complete**, MEDLINE, Embase, Google Scholar  
Cochrane, OSF Preprints, Prospero, Scopus...



Searching: **CINAHL Complete** | [Choose Databases](#)

☐ Suggest Subject Terms

adhd or "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder"

Select a Field (optional) ▾

Search

AND ▾

obese\* or obesity\* or "body weight" or overw

Select a Field (optional) ▾

[Create Alert](#)

AND ▾

child\* or boy or girl or elementary n2 studen

Select a Field (optional) ▾

[Clear](#) ?



[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#) ▶

## Refine Results

### Current Search ▾

#### Find all my search terms:

( adhd or "attention deficit hyperactivity disorder" ) ...

#### Expanders

Apply equivalent subjects ☒

#### Limiters

Publication Date: ☒  
20200101-20241231

#### Source Types

Academic Journals ☒

#### Language

english ☒

Limit To ▾

Search Results: 1 - 50 of 85

Relevance ▾ Page Options ▾ Share ▾

### 1. Maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and offspring **hyperactivity**–inattention trajectories from 3 to 8 years in the EDEN birth cohort study.



Academic Journal

(includes abstract) Dow, Courtney; Galera, Cédric; Charles, Marie-Aline; Heude, Barbara European **Child & Adolescent Psychiatry**, Oct2023; 32(10): 2057-2065. 9p. (Journal Article - research, tables/charts) ISSN: 1018-8827

[Show all 4 Images](#)



[HTML Full Text](#)



[PDF Full Text](#)



[Save PDF to Cloud](#)

### 2. **ADHD AND OBESITY: A TWO-WAY RELATIONSHIP.**



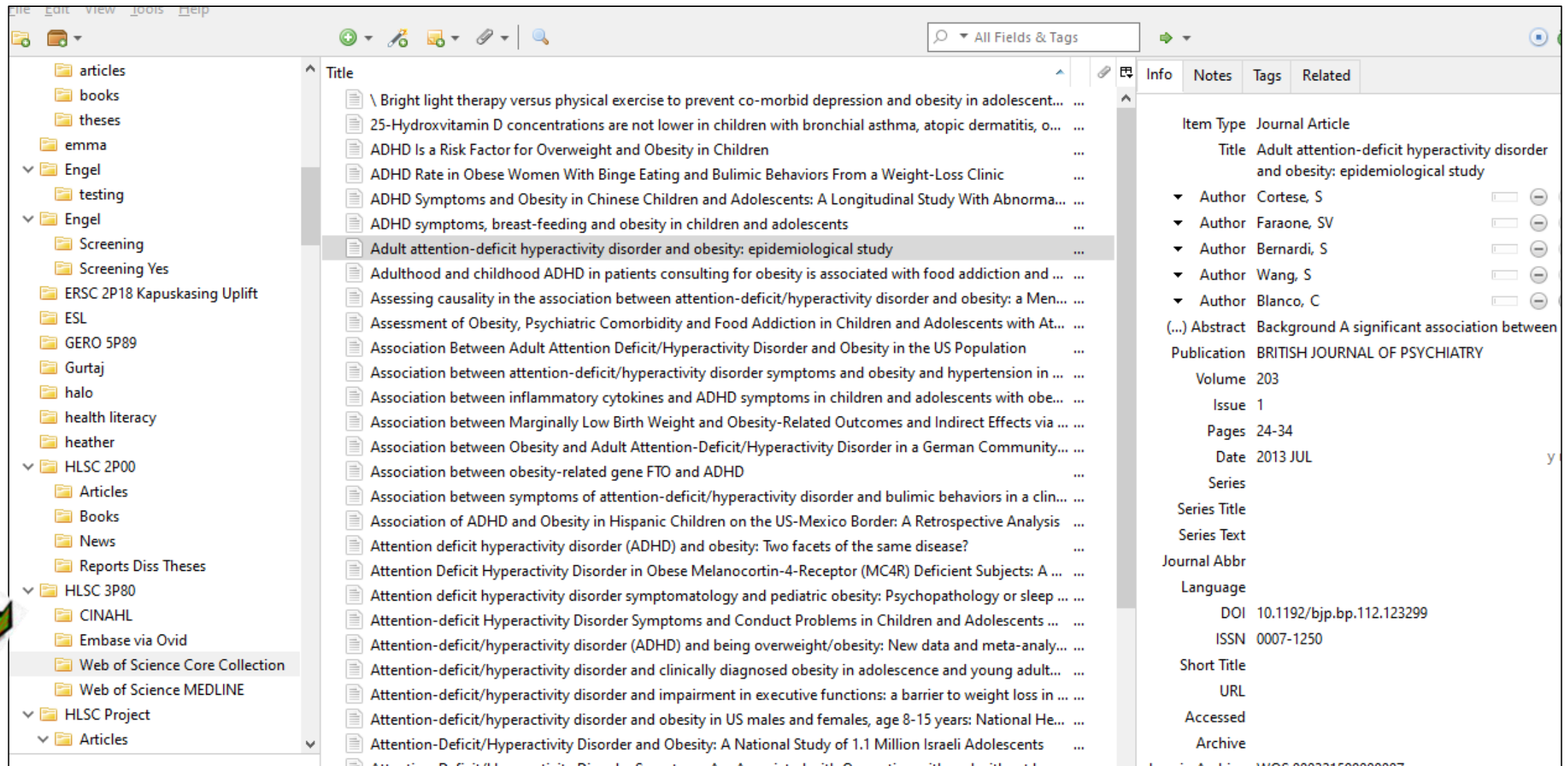
Academic Journal

Moodley, Miché Mental Health Matters, 2024; 11(4): 15-16. 2p. (Journal Article - pictorial, statistics) ISSN: 2313-8009

[Find Full Text](#)



## 93 citations



The screenshot displays a citation management application. On the left is a hierarchical folder tree. The central pane shows a list of citations, with one selected. The right pane provides a detailed view of the selected citation, including its title, authors, journal information, and various identifiers.

**Folder Tree (Left):**

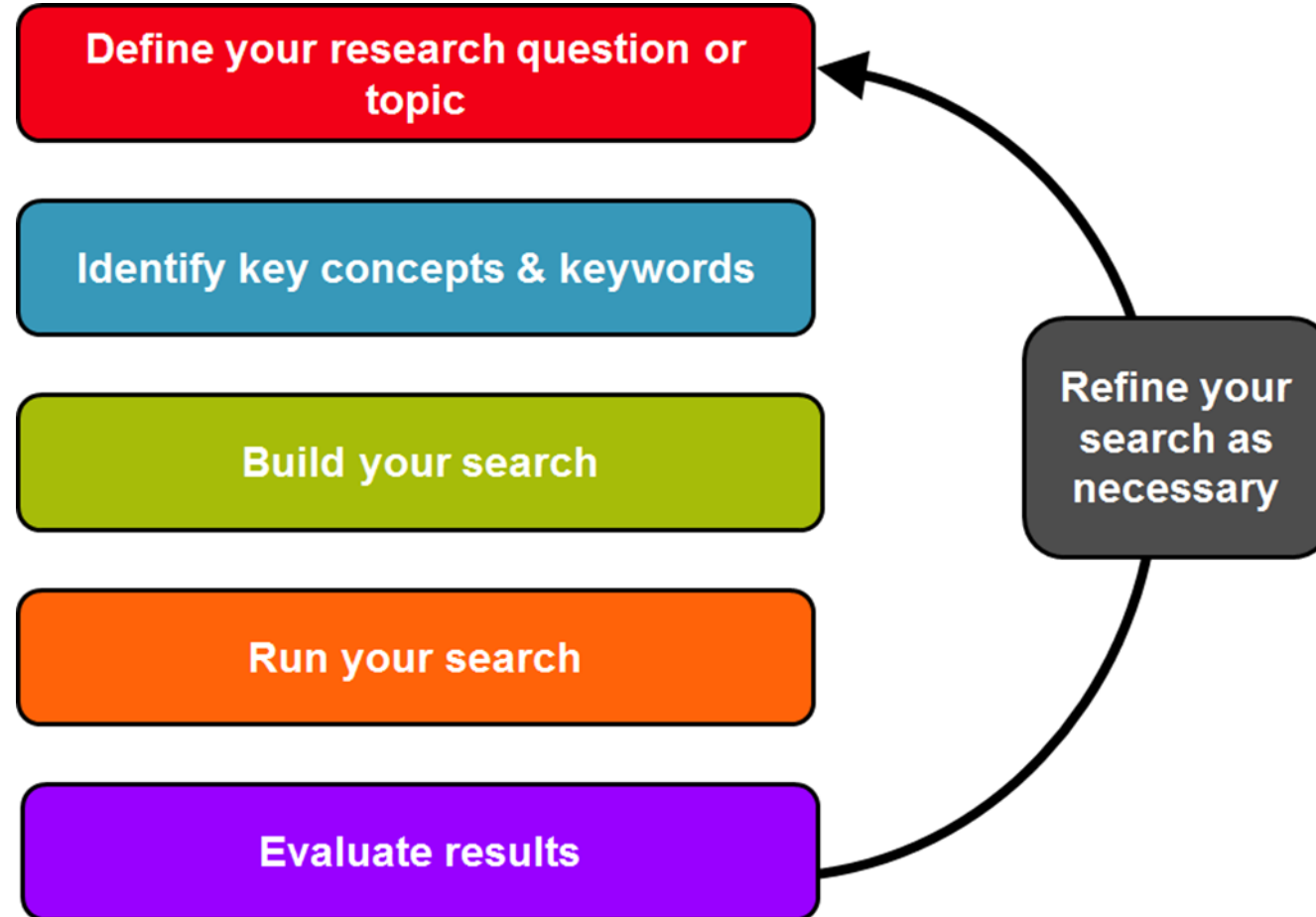
- articles
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- ERSC 2P18 Kapuskasing Uplift
- ESL
- GERO 5P89
- Gurtaj
- halo
- health literacy
- heather
- HLSC 2P00
  - Articles
  - Books
  - News
  - Reports Diss Theses
- HLSC 3P80
  - CINAHL
  - Embase via Ovid
  - Web of Science Core Collection
  - Web of Science MEDLINE
- HLSC Project
  - Articles

**Citation List (Center):**

Title
\ Bright light therapy versus physical exercise to prevent co-morbid depression and obesity in adolescent...
25-Hydroxvitamin D concentrations are not lower in children with bronchial asthma, atopic dermatitis, o...
ADHD Is a Risk Factor for Overweight and Obesity in Children
ADHD Rate in Obese Women With Binge Eating and Bulimic Behaviors From a Weight-Loss Clinic
ADHD Symptoms and Obesity in Chinese Children and Adolescents: A Longitudinal Study With Abnorma...
ADHD symptoms, breast-feeding and obesity in children and adolescents
<b>Adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and obesity: epidemiological study</b>
Adulthood and childhood ADHD in patients consulting for obesity is associated with food addiction and ...
Assessing causality in the association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and obesity: a Men...
Assessment of Obesity, Psychiatric Comorbidity and Food Addiction in Children and Adolescents with At...
Association Between Adult Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Obesity in the US Population
Association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms and obesity and hypertension in ...
Association between inflammatory cytokines and ADHD symptoms in children and adolescents with obe...
Association between Marginally Low Birth Weight and Obesity-Related Outcomes and Indirect Effects via ...
Association between Obesity and Adult Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder in a German Community...
Association between obesity-related gene FTO and ADHD
Association between symptoms of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and bulimic behaviors in a clin...
Association of ADHD and Obesity in Hispanic Children on the US-Mexico Border: A Retrospective Analysis
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and obesity: Two facets of the same disease?
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Obese Melanocortin-4-Receptor (MC4R) Deficient Subjects: A ...
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder symptomatology and pediatric obesity: Psychopathology or sleep ...
Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms and Conduct Problems in Children and Adolescents ...
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and being overweight/obesity: New data and meta-analy...
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and clinically diagnosed obesity in adolescence and young adult...
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and impairment in executive functions: a barrier to weight loss in ...
Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and obesity in US males and females, age 8-15 years: National He...
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Obesity: A National Study of 1.1 Million Israeli Adolescents

**Citation Details (Right):**

Field	Value
Item Type	Journal Article
Title	Adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and obesity: epidemiological study
Author	Cortese, S
Author	Faraone, SV
Author	Bernardi, S
Author	Wang, S
Author	Blanco, C
(...) Abstract	Background A significant association between
Publication	BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY
Volume	203
Issue	1
Pages	24-34
Date	2013 JUL
Series	
Series Title	
Series Text	
Journal Abbr	
Language	
DOI	10.1192/bjp.bp.112.123299
ISSN	0007-1250
Short Title	
URL	
Accessed	
Archive	



Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

MEDLINE via Web of Science	400
CINAHL	<u>85</u>
	485

# Inclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria are the elements of an article that **must be present** in order for it to be eligible for inclusion in a literature review.

For example, included studies must:

- have compared certain treatments
- be experimental or observational or both
- have been published in a certain timeframe (must have compelling reason)
- be certain publication type(s)
- have recruited a certain population

# Exclusion Criteria

Exclusion criteria are the elements of an article that **disqualify the study from inclusion** in a literature review.

For example, excluded studies:

- used qualitative methodology
- used a certain study design (e.g, observational)
- are a certain publication type (e.g., systematic reviews)
- were published before a certain year (must have compelling reason)
- used animal models
- was published in a language other than English

Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

## Screening criteria

### Inclusion

scholarly articles  
date: 2000+  
language: English  
population: Children 6-12  
Humans

### Exclusion

study design e.g. random trials  
outcome/health indicators e.g. physiology  
types of qual/quant data e.g. BMI  
wrong population, includes adolescents+  
evidence synthesis reviews  
does not match my research question(s)

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/database-covidence>



---

#### Covidence



- This web-based software platform streamlines systematic reviews and other research reviews that require screening citations – title and abstract and/or full text – assessing risk of bias, or and extracting study characteristics and outcomes.
- Users must [create an account](#) to utilize Brock's access to this tool.
- Find help and answers to FAQs in Covidence's online [knowledge base](#).

[more info...](#)



## Start a new review

Are you creating a Cochrane review?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Name your review

Testing for HLSC CHYS 3P80

Use the full working title or an informal working title. You can change this later.

Review type

Rapid review

[Learn about the different types of reviews](#)

Area of research

Select...

Which account do you want to use?

☐ ID Ian D Gordon  
0 reviews left

☒ BU Brock University  
unlimited reviews left

Create Review Cancel





# Covidence database screening

☐

#59 - Singh 2013

Health, Chronic Conditions, and Behavioral Risk Disparities Among U.S. Immigrant Children and Adolescents.

Singh, Gopal K.; Yu, Stella M.; Kogan, Michael D.  
Public Health Reports 2013;128(6):463-479  
2013

▼ Abstract

Objective. We examined differentials in the prevalence of 23 parent-reported health, chronic condition, and behavioral indicators among 91,532 children of immigrant and U.S.-born parents. Methods. We used the 2007 National Survey of Children's Health to estimate health differentials among 10 ethnic-nativity groups. Logistic regression yielded adjusted differentials. Results. Immigrant children in each racial/ethnic group had a lower prevalence of depression and behavioral problems than native-born children. The prevalence of autism varied from 0.3% among immigrant Asian children to 1.3%--1.4% among native-born non-Hispanic white and Hispanic children. Immigrant children had a lower prevalence of asthma, attention deficit disorder/attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; developmental delay; learning disability; speech, hearing, and sleep problems; school absence; and ≥1 chronic condition than native-born children, with health risks increasing markedly in relation to mother's duration of residence in the U.S. Immigrant children had a substantially lower exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, with the odds of exposure being 60%--95% lower among immigrant non-Hispanic black, Asian, and Hispanic children compared with native non-Hispanic white children. Obesity prevalence ranged from 7.7% for native-born Asian children to 24.9%--25.1% for immigrant Hispanic and native-born non-Hispanic black children. Immigrant children had higher physical inactivity levels than native-born children; however, inactivity rates declined with each successive generation of immigrants. Immigrant Hispanic children were at increased risk of obesity and sedentary behaviors. Ethnic-nativity differentials in health and behavioral indicators remained marked after covariate adjustment. Conclusions. Immigrant patterns in child health and health-risk behaviors vary substantially by ethnicity, generational status, and length of time since immigration. Public health programs must target at-risk children of both immigrant and U.S.-born parents.

Note

History

Duplicate

No

Maybe

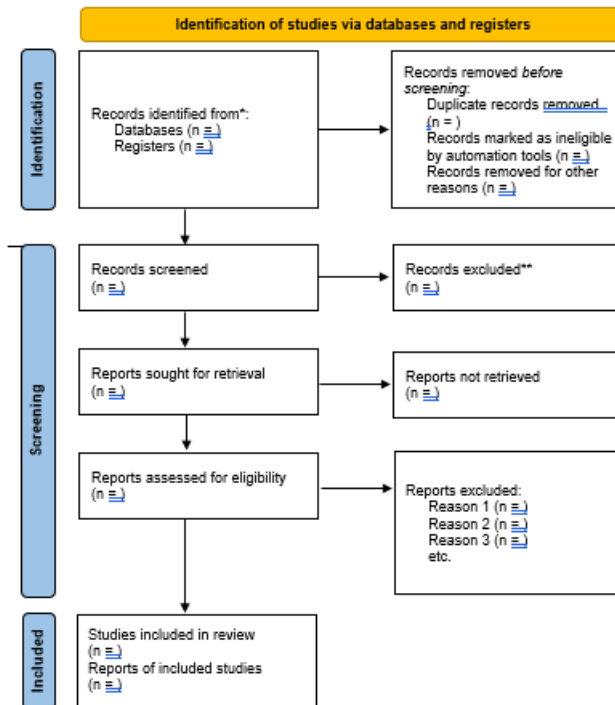
Yes

## Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?

MEDLINE via Web of Science	400
CINAHL	<u>85</u>
	485
Covidence / Screening duplicates removed	65
Title and Abstract screening removed	320
Full Text screening removed	80
Final set for analysis	20

## [PRISMA 2020 Word flow chart generator](#)

PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for new systematic reviews which included searches of databases and registers only



\*Consider, if feasible to do so, reporting the number of records identified from each database or register searched (rather than the total number across all databases/registers).

\*\*If automation tools were used, indicate how many records were excluded by a human and how many were excluded by automation tools.

From: Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;[372:n71](#). doi: 10.1136/[bmj.n71](#)

For more information, visit: <http://www.prisma-statement.org/>

Citation	Study characteristic 1	Study characteristic 2	Study characteristic 3	Risk of Bias		
<u>Dell'Agnello, G., Maschietto, D., Bravaccio, C., Calamoneri, F., Masi, G., Curatolo, P., Besana, D., Mancini, F., Rossi, A., Poole, L., Escobar, R., Zuddas, A., &amp; LYCY Study Grp. (2009). Atomoxetine hydrochloride in the treatment of children and adolescents with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and comorbid oppositional defiant disorder: A placebo-controlled Italian study. EUROPEAN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, 19(11), 822–834</u>						
<u>Granato, M. F., Ferraro, A. A., Lellis, D. M., &amp; Casella, E. B. (2018). Associations between Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Treatment and Patient Nutritional Status and Height. Behavioural Neurology, 2018, 7341529–7341529.</u>						
<u>Guner, S., Uneri, O., Sekmen, E., Goker, Z., Cop, E., &amp; Hekim, O. (2021). Assessment of Obesity, Psychiatric Comorbidity and Food Addiction in Children and Adolescents with Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder. PSYCHIATRY AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, 11(2), 104–114</u>						
<u>Yim, G., Roberts, A., Ascherio, A., Wypij, D., Kivimäki, M., &amp; Weisskopf, M. (2021). Association Between Periconceptional Weight of Maternal Grandmothers and</u>						

Analyze your data and write your report.

A search for relevant research articles on Is ADHD associated with increased risk of obesity in children?



ChatGPT

Research has shown that ADHD is indeed associated with an increased risk of obesity in children. Several studies have found that children with ADHD may have lifestyle behaviors that contribute to weight gain, such as irregular eating habits, higher screen time, and reduced physical activity. ADHD symptoms can also lead to emotional eating, overeating, and a preference for high-calorie foods, which increases the risk of developing obesity.

For example, a review from *Current Nutrition Reports* highlights that children with ADHD often exhibit abnormal eating behaviors, which are linked to overweight and obesity in this population. This relationship is likely influenced by ADHD-related impulsivity, inattention, and emotional regulation challenges, making it harder for these children to adhere to structured eating patterns and physical activity routines(SpringerLink).

Similarly, a study from *PLOS ONE* suggests that the comorbidities often seen in children with ADHD, such as anxiety and depression, further complicate lifestyle behaviors, making these children more prone to weight issues. The study emphasizes the need to consider these behaviors collectively to understand the full impact of ADHD on childhood obesity(PLOS).

These findings suggest that interventions addressing ADHD symptoms, emotional regulation, and lifestyle behaviors may be critical in managing and preventing obesity in children with ADHD.



Based on the gathered research, several thematic trends emerge in the analysis of the relationship between ADHD and obesity in children:



ChatGPT

### 1. Behavioral and Cognitive Patterns

- **Impulsivity and Disinhibition:** Children with ADHD often struggle with impulsivity, which can manifest as poor eating habits, such as emotional eating or an inability to resist unhealthy foods. Impulsivity can disrupt regular meal patterns, leading to unbalanced diets (SpringerLink).
- **Hyperactivity and Inactivity Paradox:** Although children with ADHD are often found to engage in more sedentary activities, this paradox may be due to executive function impairments that hinder their organization for physical activities (SpringerLink).

### 2. Comorbid Psychological Issues

- **Emotional Dysregulation and Eating Behaviors:** Children with ADHD often experience comorbid psychological issues such as anxiety and depression, which can lead to emotional eating. Children with ADHD might use food as a coping mechanism, leading to weight gain (PLOS).
- **Sleep Disturbances:** Sleep problems are common in children with ADHD, which can contribute to increased hunger and food intake, contributing to weight gain. Sleep disturbances can also lead to hormonal imbalances that increase appetite and promote weight gain (SpringerLink).

### 3. Environmental and Familial Influences

- **Family and Parenting Styles:** Parenting practices and family environments play a significant role in both ADHD management and obesity risk. Inconsistent routines and lack of supervision can exacerbate disordered eating patterns and reduce opportunities for physical activities (SpringerLink).
- **Socioeconomic Status:** Children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds, who are more likely to experience ADHD symptoms, may also face limited access to healthy food options and structured physical activities, increasing their obesity risk (SpringerLink).

### 4. Treatment and Management

- **Impact of ADHD Medication on Weight:** Some ADHD medications, such as stimulants, have been shown to suppress appetite, leading to weight loss. However, inconsistent use of these medications can cause fluctuations in weight. Other medications may increase appetite and lead to weight gain (SpringerLink).
- **Multimodal Interventions:** Research emphasizes the importance of integrated approaches that address ADHD symptoms and weight management simultaneously. These interventions include behavioral therapy, medication management, structured physical activity, and nutritional counseling (SpringerLink).

### 5. Longitudinal and Developmental Perspectives

- **Trajectory of Weight Gain:** Children with ADHD are not only at risk of obesity in childhood but also have a higher likelihood of maintaining an unhealthy weight trajectory into adolescence and adulthood. Early identification and intervention are critical in altering this trajectory (SpringerLink).

These thematic trends suggest a complex interplay of behavioral, psychological, environmental, and pharmacological factors that contribute to the increased risk of obesity in children with ADHD. Effective management of this risk requires a comprehensive approach that addresses these interconnected domains.

# Library Seminar Agenda

- Brock Library Research Guides
- Scholarly databases – lots of them!
- Being a competent searcher/researcher
- [Citation Management](#)
- Where, how and when to get help



zotero

<https://www.zotero.org/>

zotero**bib**

<https://zbib.org/>

Citation Management

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/citationmanagement>

Style Guides

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/styleguides>

# Where can I get help with seeking information?

Brock Library Evidence Synthesis Research Guide

<https://researchguides.library.brocku.ca/systematicreviews>

Brock Library HLSC/CHYS Research Guides

<https://brocku.ca/library/>

Email the Library

[libhelp@brocku.ca](mailto:libhelp@brocku.ca)

Ask Us Chat service

<https://brocku.ca/library/chat/>



Get Help & Book a Consultation

<https://brocku.ca/library/research-support/>

# Make an Appointment Research Consultation


## Your Librarian can help you:

- use the best search tools for your assignments
- find information sources on your specific topic
- develop effective research strategies
- become a confident and independent researcher


## 1. Select One

▼ Librarian


☐ Justine Cotton




☒ Ian Gordon (he/him)




☐ Jennifer Thiessen




☐ Elizabeth Yates



☐ Kymberly Ash



☐ Vanja Stojanovic



## 2. Select Date:

1

Oct

▼

2024

2

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

## 3. Select Time:

Thursday, October 24, 2024

Time Zone: Eastern Time - US & Canada ([change](#))

9:00am

9:30am

12:00pm

12:30pm

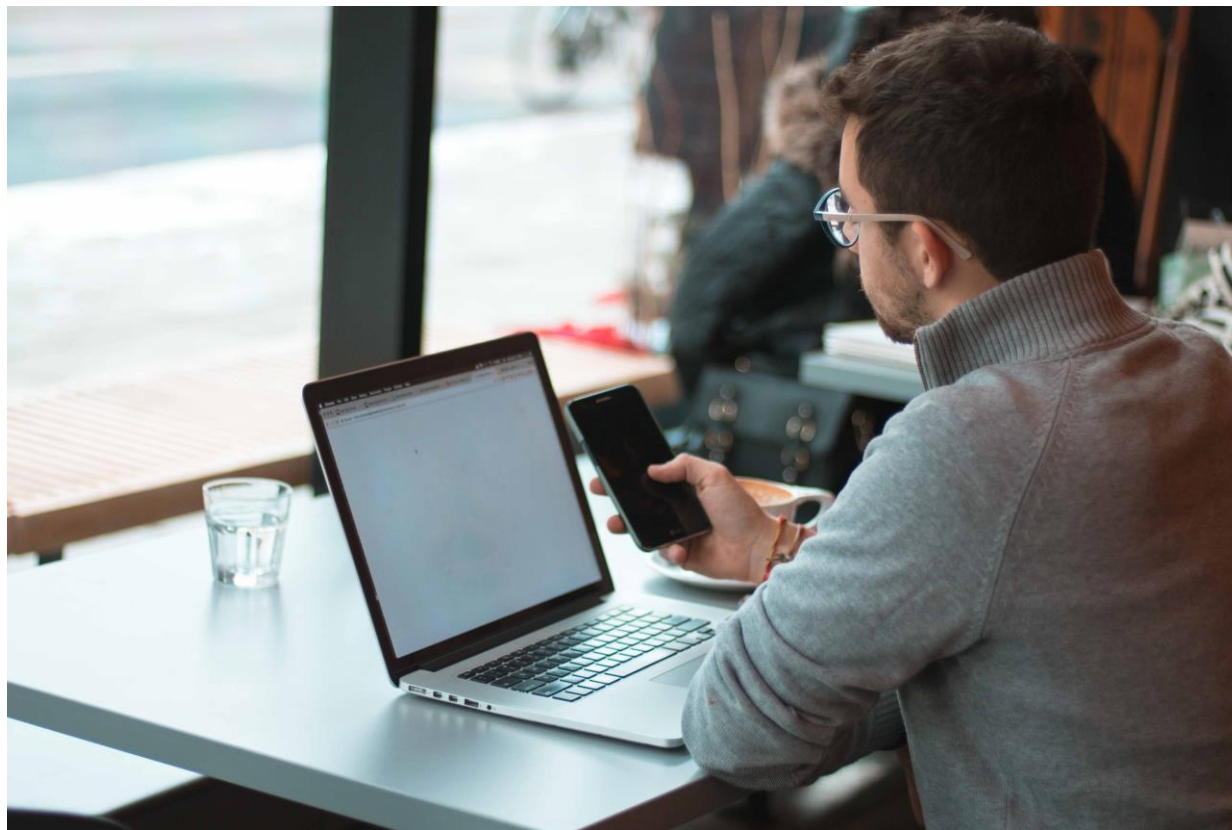
1:00pm

1:30pm

3:00pm

3:30pm

Continue



Man sitting near table with laptop photo  
by [Joseph Frank](#) on [Unsplash](#)

The information literate person can:



# Information

<https://aau.ac.ae/en/blog/ten-signs-to-know-if-you-are-information-literate>



Ian Gordon

Teaching & Learning Librarian  
[igordon@brocku.ca](mailto:igordon@brocku.ca)